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TWO LIRE

Hitler Dead, Nazis Report; Doenitz Becomes 'Fuehrer,' Declares War Will Go On

8th Army Meets With Tito's Men; Jerry Retreats

AFHQ, May 1—Leading elements of the 2nd New Zealand Division of the 8th Army, crossing the Isonzo River and reaching Montalcune, made contact this afternoon with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav troops.

The 8th made a long sweep around the northern Adriatic coast to effect this linkup just ten miles northwest of Trieste, which Tito's men entered yesterday.

Meanwhile, in a desperate effort to keep open an escape route to Austria, demobilized German soldiers, among the last remnants of what had once been a powerful enemy force in Italy, were trying to fight back today at the northern end of Lake Garda.

East of Lake Garda above Verona, where the road to the Brenner Pass runs, enemy troops were trying to reassemble their disorganized formations. Their only apparent hope was to revive some semblance of order out of the defeat and to form for the long, tortuous retreat up into the Alps. The road leading to and through the Brenner Pass was their only way out, and there was little assurance that many would be able to fight their way through it.

Mountain troops of the 5th Army were slashing the retreating Germans to bits, giving them little time or opportunity to regroup. The towns of Riva, Torbole and Nago, on the northern tip of Lake Garda, have been captured. Fifth Army troops are hammering the Germans back toward Trento, a town on the Brenner route between Verona and the Pass. The 5th Army men were little more than 16 miles

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7th Army Driving For Italian Border

SHAEF, May 1—The U. S. 7th Army, after clearing what little sniper resistance it met in Munich, moved toward the northern mouth of the Brenner Pass tonight in an effort to intercept Germans fleeing from the 5th and 8th Armies in Italy.

On a broad front, 7th Army troops crossed into the narrow strip of Austria, south of Munich, lying between Germany and northern Italy. At points they were as much as three miles inside Austria and within 30 miles of Italy's Alpine frontier.

One column crossed the Austrian border at Mittenwald and moved to within ten miles of Innsbruck, the northern entrance to the Brenner Pass route to northern Italy. Other columns crossed the Austrian border south of Fussen and were moving steadily along roads leading into towering, Italian-border Alps.

The day's advances, spearheaded by the 7th Army's 10th and 12th Armored Divisions and the 44th Infantry Division brought the 7th within 30 miles of Brenner Pass itself and within 125 miles of Al-

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IT'S ABOUT TIME



Doenitz Was Famed Sub Commander

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the man Hitler chose to succeed him when he must have known that death was imminent, was a surprising choice. He was never in the limelight like Himmler, Goering, Goebbels, the men so often associated with Hitler's dynasty.

But Doenitz has held a high place in Hitler's war-making machine for many years and in the past few years has been one of the closest men to the Fuehrer. He was one of the few men, it was said, who expressed his supreme faith in the Fuehrer's institutions.

The Admiral made much of his fame as the perpetrator of the "wolf-pack" method of submarine attack. He was a submarine enthusiast from World War I days. He used to say he could whip the Allied navies with his submarines. He harped upon that subject so much and so beat down the merits of his rival, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, that in January, 1943, Hitler threw Raeder out and put Doenitz in as Commander in Chief of all German naval forces.

His fortunes varied thereafter. In the summer of '43, Doenitz had so high a place in Hitler's hierarchy he was appointed with Reich Marshal Goering and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel as one of three men who were to have full charge of all military affairs.

But by December of '43 his vaunted promises for jacking the Allied navies had failed miserably. His wolf packs had been hunted and cut down. And Doenitz was in disfavor with Hitler. He was then re-

ported under pressure to resign. The sinking of the battleship Scharnhorst put him on tenderhooks.

He survived however, and a few months later in March of 1944, it was Doenitz who took Hitler's place on the rostrum on Heroes' Day, the first time in five years Hitler had not shown up. In Zenghaus on Unter den Linden, Doenitz warned the German people a year ago that "a pitiless struggle is being waged for the existence of annihilation of our nation."

He then had a place in more than the military counsels of Nazism. He spoke soon thereafter at Stettin, when once again he warned of growing Allied power, this time admitting even that Allied submarine weapons were better than the German.

But for all this frankness, Doenitz was one of the most determined German military leaders. He pursued throughout the policy of no surrender.

Doenitz the naval man had a colorful career. His submarines went one day into Scapa Flow and sank the Royal Oak. Before he became Commander in Chief of the German naval forces he was Commander in Chief of the German submarine fleet.

He was the perfect submarine enthusiast. He made fantastic promises about what his subs could do to Allied shipping. His appointment to succeed Admiral Raeder gave strength to the belief that the Germans were putting supreme reliance

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Nazi Radio Reports Der Fuehrer's Death

Adolf Hitler, architect of more evil than the world has ever known, is dead. The announcement of the death of the most hated man on earth was made by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, described as Hitler's successor.

Hitler died, according to the German radio, "at his command post in the Reich Chancellery" in Berlin yesterday afternoon. He died, according to this broadcast, fighting to the last breath against Bolshevism and for Germany."

Doenitz immediately issued a proclamation in which he declared that "my first task is to save the German people from destruction by Bolshevism," he promised that the "struggle will continue."

The news of Hitler's death, since it came only from German sources, was taken with reserve in United Nations capitals. It was believed likely that Der Schoene Adolf was, at long last, dead. But it was believed entirely possible that even now the Nazis might be up to skullduggery.

MAY BE DODGE

The announcement of Hitler's death could be a dodge to give world criminal No. 1 a chance to assume some sort of disguise and escape. It could be an effort to remove Hitler's name from the world scene so that peace negotiations could be pursued with better chance of success. It could be any one of a number of dodges. It could even be true. The German radio did not give details of how he died. One report indicated that death came after a stroke.

There have been reports of his death for the past few days. It might be that he died some day ago that the announcement was saved until last night. In any case, his death came when his Third Reich had reached its lowest ebb, with Berlin all but conquered by the Red Army, with most of Germany overrun and with virtually all of Hitler's conquests wrested from him and his Nazi state by the avenging might of the United Nations.

His death came—if, in fact, he is dead—just three days after the execution of his former director buddy, Benito Mussolini, by the Partisans of northern Italy. It came on the eve of Nazi Germany's total defeat.

These two deaths were like the ending of a Garagantuan Shakespearean tragedy with two of the most villainous actors perishing in the ashes of their own monstrous pretensions.

The assumption of power by Admiral Doenitz—if, in fact, he has assumed power, as he and the German radio claimed—came as a surprise. Doenitz said that Hitler named him to the succession on April 30, the day before his death.

No mention was made of Heinrich Himmler, who had been acting as Hitler's right hand man. Nor did German sources say anything of Paul Joseph Goebbels, who is supposedly in the ruins of Berlin.

Doenitz sounded, according to the German radio and according to a broadcast of what was purported to be his voice, as if he were taking full command. He issued an Order of the Day to the German Army—or what is left of it—which said:

"My comrades: The Fuehrer has fallen, true to his great idea to save the peoples of Europe from Bolshevism, he has risked his life and met with a hero's death. The greatest hero of German history has left the stage. We dip our colors before him."

SAME SCRIPT WRITER

Even the oration sounded as if Doenitz had the same script writer as Hitler—it could have been Goebbels.

"To achieve all this, I need your help. Trust me. Keep order and discipline in towns and countryside. Everybody do his duty, only then shall we be able to alleviate the suffering which the future will bring to each of us and to avoid collapse. If we do all that is in our power to do, the Lord will not abandon us."

The first indication of Hitler's death was provided by the Hamburg radio. At 10:43, Italian time, last night it broadcast a warning to stand by for "a grave and important announcement to the German people." The warning was repeated three times.

The announcement was preceded by the playing of solemn Wagnerian music, including an excerpt from "The Twilight of the Gods."

While the broadcast of this funeral music and of the news of Hitler's death was on the air from the Hamburg station, the southern German radio network, still in Nazi control, went on broadcasting light music.

Rome Rally Cheers Speeches Praising Allied Liberators

ROME, May 1 — Enthusiastic cheers for American and British soldiers "who have come across the seas, leaving behind their loved ones, to bring freedom and to bring destruction of Fascist barbarism," as one of the principal speakers put it, were one highlight of Rome's celebration of May Day here today — the first celebration of its kind in 22 years.

All morning long, by truck and on foot, delegations from Roman labor unions poured into the Piazza del Popolo, until it was filled up and crowds were spreading into side streets.

Declared an official holiday by the Italian Government, the occasion was celebrated under auspices of the Italian Confederation of Labor. Beside the national tricolor, the red flag of the Socialists and Communists and the white flag of the Christian Democrats flew over the huge outdoor rally. The unions supplied their own police, although a few British MPs were on hand, too. But there was no disorder in the large public square.

The principal speaker was Giuseppe di Vittorio, a former member of the Italian Parliament and now general secretary of the Confederation of Labor. It was he who voiced the crowd's attitude to the Allies.

In his speech he stressed a number of items which, some observers said, would become issues in Government policy in the near future. Among them:

That liberation of North Italy means a "more democratic orientation" of the Italian Government; that those social institutions which supported Fascism should be eliminated; that large industries in northern Italian cities whose owners put them at the disposal of the Germans should not be returned to these owners but nationalized for the general welfare; that large landed estates should be divided among the poorer farmers; that Italy must work in cooperation with the U. S., Britain and Russia.

When the meeting ended, the crowd departed singing songs which had been illegal for 22 years.

Similar celebrations of May Day were held in most of the large cities and many of the smaller towns throughout Italy.

Vatican Criticizes Mussolini's Slayers

ROME, May 1 — The Vatican City newspaper, Osservatore Romano, commenting on the summary execution of Mussolini and other Fascist leaders, warned that "justice, even when supremely severe and inexorable, should not degenerate into impetuous violence and macabre manifestations," the Associated Press reported today.

The Vatican paper said that news reports of the execution, "reveal unfortunately how the state of mind of the people is saturated with hatred."

This attitude contrasted with expressions of satisfaction over Mussolini's fate as expressed in Rome's many newspapers. Without exception they voiced the opinion that the violence of the Fascists had simply borne fruit.

Meanwhile, the Swiss radio said today that Donna Mussolini, widow of Mussolini and her two youngest children had been arrested at Como, Reuter's reported. The children, Romano and Anna Maria, were taken to a convent.

Mexican Fliers In Manila, Will Join War On Japan

MANILA, May 1 — The first Mexican military expeditionary unit in the country's history landed in Manila today, Reuter's reported.

The unit was an air force outfit, commanded by Col. Antonio Cardenas. When it joins the air war against Japan as part of the American 5th AAF, the unit will be the first Mexican Army force to fight outside Mexico.

Denmark, Too

STOCKHOLM, May 1 — The Germans have begun to move out of several large cities of Denmark, including Copenhagen, with apparent intention of abandoning all of the Danish country, Reuter's — quoting "underground sources" — reported today.

Eyewitness Accounts Of Battle In Berlin Report Nazis' Tenacity, Joy Of Slaves

(Here are two eyewitness reports of the fighting inside Berlin in the past few days, written by Soviet correspondents.)

BERLIN, May 1 — On the walls of wrecked buildings, on the armor of abandoned German tanks are chalked inscriptions: "Berlin will remain German."

Red Army men glance at them thoughtfully. They know Berlin will no longer remain Hitlerite. It will be no longer a den of bloody adventurers, stranglers of culture.

Soviet tanks and guns are rolling down the streets three abreast. In the early stages of the battle for Berlin, very few of the inhabitants ventured out even when the fighting had surged in. Realization that Russians do not make war on the civil population gradually brought them from their cellars and darkened rooms.

They still do not move far from their doorways, those flashily dressed girls and men in raglan coats and soft hats. They stand silently shifting from one foot to another, staring at the Soviet tanks.

Among Berliners who still remain in the city is a retired German general who knew Von Hindenburg well. He is 80, and when the Soviet forces began to approach the capital he had an apoplectic fit which made it impossible for him to be evacuated. When he came to, he asked that his chair be moved to the window. There he sat, watching the scene below, watching Germany's defeat, his big-veined hands on his knees, his face twitching.

BOW TO RUSSIANS

In the street, the Germans bow ingratiatingly to the Russian soldiers. "Hitler Kaput!" children shout with monotonous insistence, varying the chant with requests for bread.

Soviet tommy gunners convoy Volksturm prisoners through the streets. One of Hitler's warriors has a beard to his waist; another, in dark glasses, steps high like a blind pony; a third stumps along on a wooden leg.

Then there are the Poles, the French, the Belgians, the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians — up to a million of them. Berlin was a huge slave pen.

You hear snatches of conversation. "Where do you come from, son?" a wan-faced old man asks a Soviet soldier. "Smolensk? So do I."

There are tears, embraces. "Here, grandfather, take this bread."

Among those we have freed is an old man dressed in a patched cassock. He is a priest from Novgorod, driven to Germany in 1942. This feeble old man of 60 was forced to sweep the streets of Berlin. "For two and a half years," he says, "I swept the streets and starved. The Germans made a mockery of my priesthood. When I came out in my cassock to clean the streets, they would point at me and laugh their heads off."

JUNK IN STREETS

The streets are strewn with SS badges, ribbons stamped with Swastika, torn-up Nazi party cards and officers' shoulder straps ripped out, together with pieces of cloth.

Drawn up along the streets are perfectly serviceable cars, without any wheels. Before the Red Army appeared at the outskirts of Berlin, the wheels of private cars were ordered to be turned over to the police to prevent a wild rush from the city. An enormous dump of these wheels was found in the yard of a district police station.

Berliners who have made their way through the firing line to the comparative quiet of the Soviet-held districts say that in the area uncaptured mobs of people are looting stores, and that neither the police nor SS can stop them.

They tell how a police battalion was sent to round up deserters, and itself deserted almost to a man. It is estimated that no less than 40,000 deserters are hiding among the ruins. Himmler's recent order that the families of deserters are to be sent to concentration camps appears to have had little effect.

2,628,529 Nazis Seized By Allies In West Europe

WASHINGTON, May 1 — Allied armies took 2,628,529 prisoners in western Europe between D-Day last June 6 and April 25, the War Department announced today. Of the total, 1,500,000 were taken during the last seven weeks. More than 317,000 were taken from the Ruhr pocket.

HOW A DICTATOR DIES



Benito Mussolini is shown lying in the mud of Milan's Piazza Loreto, his head resting on the breast of his mistress, Clara Petacci. In the background are the other Fascist leaders shot with him. This, the first picture from Milan, was brought to Rome by Cleo Roberts, ABC commentator, who obtained the photo from a Partisan.

Duce Believed His Captors Were New 'Rescue' Party

By A Reuter's Special Correspondent

MILAN, April 30 (Delayed) — The full story of Mussolini's last hours can now be told.

He was at Como before he died, and it was there that he assembled the phantom Council of Ministers. He also issued orders by radio for the Fascists residing south of the Po River to come to Como or Milan. About 20,000 rallied to Como by car from all directions, augmenting tens of thousands of other Fascist refugees who mingled with the population of the town and surrounding villages.

Mussolini still had some 15,000 armed men at his disposal, and a liberation committee was informed by the Allies that unless these left town it would be bombed. The Como Committee therefore requested Mussolini to order evacuation.

But the Duce refused to utter a single word to save the town. He himself spent two days and nights at the Materno Villa nearby with his mistress, Clara Petacci.

On the morning the general insurrection broke out, the committee's representative, a lawyer named Catinelli, who had been appointed Prefect of Como, seized the Prefecture. Fascist leaders refused to negotiate with him.

PAVOLINI ARRIVES

On Thursday morning, the Secretary General of the Republican Fascist party, Alessandro Pavolini, with an escort of 20 armed men retook control. The committee had sent the main body of its troops to Milan, only 50 remaining at Como. Later, however, Fascist troops —

against Mussolini's express orders — broke up and retreated, forcing the Duce to flee. He was recognized near the village of Dongo, not far from Como, by the commissar of the 52nd Communist Garibaldi Brigade, while desperately seeking an escape route. He was wearing a German military greatcoat which he hoped would help him at the Swiss frontier. Members of his "cabinet" were with him.

The news spread like wildfire, and requests for his extradition were received from a number of countries, including Yugoslavia. However, the Partisans decided on summary justice — against the Liberation Committee's orders from Rome and Milan. After a ten-minute trial at Giulia di Mezzagora, near Como, the former dictator was sentenced to death.

DIED APRIL 28

It was 1601 hours, April 28, when the firing squad of 15 men from the Garibaldi Division, commanded by Communist Colonel Moscatelli, ended Mussolini's life.

Mussolini was wearing a shirt, officer's trousers and jackboots. With his mistress he was led to a wall behind the villa. Far thinner than in his heyday, dead-looking but erect and unflinching, he walked to the execution place, followed by Petacci in a smart, simple dark brown silk dress with a belt.

The woman started when she saw the rough-looking Partisans with red neckties and tommy guns. Tears came into her eyes, but she recovered quickly when Mussolini turned and looked at her.

Scarcely had they reached the wall when the order, "Fire!" rang out, and the corpses — riddled through the backs — sank lifeless. Soon after the corpses were taken by car to Milan.

Today, the Milan edition of the Communist newspaper, *Unita*, in a story from an anonymous Partisan who says he participated in the execution of Mussolini, described how Mussolini stood with his eyes bulging and his lower lip trembling when the Partisans entered his room. According to this version, Mussolini was told he was about to be liberated, and after some discussion the Duce appeared to believe he was once again being rescued.

When he reached the open air he appeared really convinced and exclaimed, "I will give you an empire!"

BERLIN, May 1 — Skilled pilots, many of them specialists in flying jet-propelled planes, are fighting as plain infantrymen here. They are members of a so-called airfield division combed together from the flying schools of Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig, and called upon by the Nazi ringleaders to join in a hopeless defense of the doomed city.

As for the Volksturm, even Berlin regards them as a joke. At first they were drilled in the city park, but the training had to be shifted to a barrack-ground behind high walls, because the Berliners gathered in crowds to watch the elderly burghers at drill, and made loud jeers about Hitler's newest secret weapon.

A copy of *Der Angriff* dated April 20 is attached to a fence near Trepow Park. The editorial says: "We shall not surrender Berlin to the rule of the steppes. Berlin will remain a reliable bulwark of our Fuehrer." It was *Angriff's* last gasp. The paper has not appeared since.

STILL FIGHTING

The Red Army Forces converging on the heart of the capital are faced by an enemy who still fights with extreme fury. The Germans continue to feed men, tanks and guns into the inferno. They have fortified themselves inside half-ruined buildings. Each block interacts with its neighbors. Any attempt to cross a street is suicidal, for every inch is covered by enemy machine guns.

There is only one way to approach the German strongpoints, and that is by blasting a way through the walls of adjoining buildings. It took one unit 12 hours to cover a distance of about 60 yards, and when they reached their objective, they had to fight their way up from the basement to the fifth floor.

In squares, gardens and ruined blocks the artillery and tanks are operating with success, taking advantage of the clear spaces to reduce the enemy by devastating fire from covered positions, and leaving the mopping-up to the infantry.

Mopping-up has to be done with scrupulous thoroughness. The Germans, if they get a chance, conceal themselves in cellars underneath ruined blocks, allow our forward units to pass ahead, and then open fire from behind.

TUNNELS USED

They are still indulging in hit-and-run tactics through the tube tunnels. Berlin's underground railway figures largely in the plans for the defense of the capital. Today the Germans are using it mainly to transfer men and ammunition from one threatened area to another.

However, they possess the advantage of knowing all the entrances and exits, and the Soviet forces have to be constantly on the alert to deal with surprise blows from the rear.

Our leaders learned from prisoners that the enemy was planning to send a large force through one of the tunnels to strike at us from behind. The Red Army men fixed up an ambush in the tunnel. They set up a searchlight and three heavy machine guns, and sat down to wait in the pitch blackness near the point where the tunnel reached the station from which the Germans proposed to emerge.

The enemy scouts appeared about 2 AM, passed the ambush unsuspectingly, fired a few bursts and tossed a couple of grenades before venturing onto the platform. They were allowed to emerge into the street and report all clear. A few moments later the Red Army men heard the tramping of feet along the tunnel. The searchlight was switched on and the machine gunners got to work. Very few Germans escaped alive.

Italian Partisans Praised On Floor Of U. S. House

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP) — A tribute to Italian Patriots aiding the Allied armies in northern Italy appeared in the Congressional Record.

Thomas D'Alesandro (D., Md.), reading from an earlier radio speech, told colleagues, "It's thanks to the help of Patriots that we are advancing so rapidly, as indicated by our victories at Bologna and Spezia." He reminded Congressmen that the present uprising followed "two years of Patriot fighting under most difficult conditions," and lauded "the complete discipline in all actions."

50 Million Lire Taken From Fascist Fugitives

COMO, May 1 — Italian Patriots have seized more than 50 million lire in gold and foreign currency in their clean-up of top-ranking Fascists taken near here as they fled toward Switzerland.

That figure was given by the grey-haired Patriot police chief here, an anti-Fascist veteran whose wrists still bear the scars of Black-shirt manacles. He also said that Signora Pecazzini, mistress of Fascist Minister Roberto Farinacci, had been captured along with Commodore Enso Grossi, who became a Fascist hero when he falsely claimed to have sunk two Allied battleships.

JUST BEFORE THE FIREWORKS



Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius and Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov (right) were in a good mood when this picture was taken. Not all the discussions at the Security Conference have been so cheerful. (Acme)

Autograph Screwballs Give Delegates Sinatra Treatment

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (ANS)—A number of delegates at the world security conference are finding out what life is like to Frank Sinatra: bobby-soxers of all ages and autograph hounds are putting on quite a show.

Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez, Chilean Foreign Minister, lost a major portion of his coat lapel in a skirmish in the lobby of the St. Francis hotel—on it was pinned the round button that lets him into conference sessions.

The Dominican Ambassador to the U. S., Emillon Garcia Godoy, has taken to wearing his button right over his heart, not so much because he is sentimental about the badge, but because it's a lot safer there.

In the hotel where Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar for

the Soviet Union, is staying, hundreds of optimists have established a more or less permanent bridgehead. The hotel moved all the lobby furniture out, but this has only made more room for friends to join friends in reconnaissance parties.

In the Fairmont hotel an autograph hound approached Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chief Republican representative here, and asked him for a signature.

The senator obliged with a flourish—and then the autograph collector said: "Will you please put down the name of the country you represent?" Witnesses said Sen. Vandenberg walked away more in a daze than in a huff.

When sartorially superb Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, swung through his hotel lobby recently, a lush blond creature reached out, plucked his sleeve and whispered something into his ear. Mr. Eden blushed prettily and got out as fast as he could.

Even waitresses in the free-lunch snack bar which the city of San Francisco established for the working press at the municipal auditorium are victims of autographitis; one cynical journalist has already signed the same autograph book ten times with such monikers as George Sand, Richard Harding Davis, Gypsy Rose Lee and Clare Boothe Luce.

Carpet Mills Asked To Make Blankets

WASHINGTON, May 1 (ANS)—To meet the mounting military and rehabilitation demands, the War Production Board has asked operators of the nation's carpet mills to convert their additional facilities to the production of woolen blankets. This fact was revealed today by Col. Robert I. Stevens, official of the Quartermaster General's office here.

Addressing a meeting of WPB's Wool Floor Covering Industry Advisory Committee, Col. Stevens said blankets were needed for many reasons.

"Due to the emergency of the situation," he told the meeting, "blankets not only are being used as an article of body covering for sleeping, but for every other conceivable purpose."

He listed substitutes for the clothing as ambulance stretchers for the wounded, shelter equipment covering.

Col. Stevens added that, "due to the rigors of combat," the blankets are needed in "quantities inconceivable to the layman."

They Lived Happily

HOLLYWOOD, May 1 (ANS)—Last July the statuesque, brunette film star, Gail Patrick, met Lt. Arnold Dean White—and five minutes later he had told her: "You're the girl I'm going to marry." Well, she was and he did—and today the film star said she is going to have a baby in October.

World Conference Big Job, But Delegates Divide Work

By Sgt. BILL HOGAN
Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 (Delayed)—The second week of the World Security Conference has begun. Delegates really are getting down to business now—and here, briefly, is what their job is all about:

Each of the 46 nations has one or more delegates, and all together they constitute the conference itself. But the whole is such a big job that it would be impossible for a group of that size, speaking multiple languages and having so many different customs, to get the job done for many months unless the work were broken down.

The first breakdown is into four commissions.

There is one on General Provisions, which is trying to frame the rules for the world organization which will be asked to abide by them. In essence it's a job like writing rules for a baseball game: How many bases a runner is entitled to if he lines into a centerfield crowd, etc. In this case, the rules will decide who can join the world organization and under what conditions, and what the over-all purpose will be.

There is the commission on General Assembly, which is to be the guiding body of the world organization. On this body all member nations will have one vote.

At Dumbarton Oaks it was agreed that recommendations from the General Assembly should be subject to the approval of the Security Council. The General Assembly commission's first task will be to write the rules for its own operations.

Then there is a commission on the Security Council. The Council is charged with the dual obligation of preventing war and maintaining peace. It has been proposed that it consist of 11 members, five of whom—the major powers—would be permanent. The other six would be appointed by the General Assembly. Each appointee would serve two years, three retiring for replacement every year.

Finally, there is the commission on Judicial Organization. This, it was agreed at Dumbarton Oaks, should be built along the lines of the World Court.

The second conference breakdown is into committees, and they in turn into subcommittees. When a subcommittee achieves a finding on any given subject—finance, for instance—it will make its recommendation to the committee.

U. S. Resumes Trade With French Africa

WASHINGTON, May 1 (ANS)—The United States and France announced yesterday the resumption of private export trade to French North Africa and French West Africa, beginning July 1.

The list of commodities, under the agreed supply program in the second half of 1945, has been prepared for the information of interested commercial firms in the United States. The private trade list comprised more than 100 items, including manufactured rubber products, paper, glass, industrial diamonds, iron and steel for railroads, mines etc., castings, forgings, electrical, industrial and agricultural machinery, automotive and other transport machinery, scientific instruments, toys, books, clocks, watches, bottling equipment and refrigerators.

The State Department said that improvements in present communications and travel facilities are being sought by the American and French Governments on behalf of commercial interests in Africa and the United States. Consular offices in French North Africa and West Africa are staffed with economic and commercial representatives to service foreign trade interests through the Department of Commerce.

With the resumption of private trade with French North African territories, the U. S. Government's procurement of civilian supplies for these areas will cease, the Department explained.

Temblors Recorded On U. S. West Coast

SAN DIEGO, May 1 (ANS)—A strong earthquake, probably centered in southern Mexico and lasting nearly four hours, was recorded here yesterday by Fred Robinson, seismologist.

Robinson said the first shock came in slow waves, indicating a tremor of great distance to the southeast. This was recorded at 12:15 PM (PWT), and at 3:35 PM they were still being recorded. The strongest shock came on at 1:15 PM.

Meanwhile, from Seattle, came reports that Washington state residents felt a brief shock at 1:15 PM, and University of Washington scientists said it may have been "trigger action" touched off by a heavier tremor recorded at San Diego.

Seismologist Howard Coombs said the epicenter of the local quake was probably within 50 or 60 miles of Seattle. The shock was felt throughout the Puget Sound area and as far east as Spokane.

Frisco Papers Play Up Big News From Italy

By A Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 (Delayed)—Newspapers this morning went overboard on Italy. The San Francisco Chronicle had eight-column, two-line banners on Mussolini's death and the Allies entering Milan and Venice, featuring an eyewitness United Press story by James E. Roper on the display of Mussolini's body in Milan square.

The four-page wirephotoed edition of the New York Times featured a double-column page one dispatch from Milton Bracker datelined Milan, plus a three-column page one map of developments in North Italy.

Lewis Told To Halt Hard Coal Walkout

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UP)—John L. Lewis, president of United Mine Workers, appeared before the War Labor Board today to face a demand that he order an immediate end to the walkout of 72,000 hard coal miners which began last midnight.

The Government was expected to act quickly to seize the anthracite mines if Lewis refused to call the miners back.

WLB summoned Lewis and anthracite coal producers to a hearing this afternoon to show cause why the old contract between miners and producers should not be extended for 30 days.

The Board ordered an extension on the old agreement last night, a few hours before its expiration. It was too late to prevent work interruption.

Lewis' dispute with hard coal producers got out of control with surprising rapidity, and Labor Secretary Frances Perkins delayed certifying the case to WLB on the basis of information that the parties were close to an agreement.

Soft coal negotiations have been successfully concluded without widespread work stoppage, but the Labor Department's mediation broke down, and a short time later the UMW committee turned down a request to extend the contract.

Lewis said the Committee would "request miners to work when the operators agree to the Labor Secretary's proposals."

Visibly angry, WLB Chairman George Taylor sent a telegram both to Lewis and the operators, directing continuation of uninterrupted production of coal "until the differences that now separate the parties are peacefully and finally resolved."

Recognition Denied New Austria Setup

WASHINGTON, May 1 (ANS)—The U. S. Government does not recognize the provisional government reported to have been established in Austria under Dr. Earl Renner.

The State Department said that the Acting Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew had asserted the whole question is being taken up with the Government of Soviet Russia, whose troops now occupy Vienna. Tass, the Russian news agency, said in a story from Vienna that the 75-year-old Dr. Renner had formed a provisional government representing a coalition of Social-Democrat, Christian Socialist and Communist parties.

Grew declared that, on April 27, notification was received from the Soviet Government that the formation of the provisional Austrian Government had been proposed by Dr. Renner, and that the Soviet Government was not disposed to hinder this development.

Renner, member of the Social-Democrat party was Austrian Chancellor in 1919-1920. He was described in Moscow dispatches as having opposed Communism in Austria after the last war, and having been criticized in matters of policy in the Soviet encyclopedia published in 1941.

Insurance Man Selected As Top Aide To Truman

WASHINGTON, May 1 (ANS)—President Truman yesterday announced the appointment of Edward Daniel McKim, Omaha insurance executive, as his chief administrative assistant.

McKim was sworn in yesterday afternoon by Justice William O. Douglas, with two other Truman appointees whose selection previously was announced. They were John W. Snyder of St. Louis as Federal Loan Administrator and Edwin A. Pauley of California, as an American member of the International Reparations Commission.

Musso's Murder Is Hailed In N. Y.

By Sgt. GEORGE HAKIM
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, April 30 (Delayed)—The execution of Mussolini shared banner headlines in this morning's New York press with the fall of Milan and Venice. The anti-climactic news was overshadowed by fast-breaking developments in Europe, with Gothamites still shaken and confused by the premature peace news of Saturday night.

The first of three streamers in The New York Herald-Tribune proclaimed "Mussolini Executed. Trampled by Italians." The New York Times quietly announced, "Mussolini Killed." The New York Mirror screamed "Mussolini Executed With Mistress."

The Italians of "Little Italy"—the Mulberry Bend district in New York's Lower East Side—generally agreed that the death of Benito Mussolini was a good thing.

A short, three-paragraph editorial in The New York Times said "The wretched death of Mussolini marks a fitting end to a wretched life. If his trial seems a bit rapid, his

guilt was a thousand times beyond dispute. He himself rose to power over corpses of Matteotti and others to whom he gave even less chance than the Italian Partisans gave him." The editorial concluded, "By the final manner in which those countrymen have dealt with their former dictator, they have spared the Allies a problem."

A Herald-Tribune editorial was entitled "Justice Has Been Done," the inscription taken from a placard fixed over the Duce's dead body in Milan. The editorial said in part: "More popular justice takes crude and often ugly forms. Benito Mussolini has been tried, executed and exposed to the population of Milan, and the swift process was not a pretty one. But if it was swift it was grimly effective, and no amount of judicial pomp or legal ceremony could have changed the verdict which humanity has already registered against the erstwhile Duce. The justice of Milan was rough,

but all the history of the past two decades testifies that it was justice."

A New York Mirror editorial was most vehement. Under the title of Three Blind Mice, a two-column piece spoke of the dead, the dying and the doomed—Mussolini, Hitler and Hirohito. Said the Mirror editorial of Mussolini: "There was a million-dollar baby in the five-and-ten-cent store at Milan yesterday. Benito Mussolini, five feet, six inches, lay 'in state.' Flabby, disguised, carrying a fortune in stolen money, he had been trapped, captured, tried and summarily executed by a firing squad. This is the sawdust Caesar who bluffed the world and the League of Nations and the British Fleet, seized Ethiopia, stabbed France in the back and on Dec. 11, 1941, standing on a balcony of the Piazza Venezia in Rome, declared war against the United States before 150,000 of his uneasy subjects who gave him the usual claque, but seemed more fearful than pleased."

THE STARS AND STRIPES (Mediterranean)

Newspaper of the U. S. Armed Forces published daily for troops in Italy under the auspices of the Information and Education Section, MTOUSA.
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MAIL CALL

CHILDISH ATTACK

Dear Editor:

T-4 W. Atkins, OE claims that when GIs return for a rest they want to get away from everything that is GI. Where in the entire Theater is there a GI place that is more unlike GI than the Rome Rest Center? A guy is completely on his own, goes where he wants, when he wants, does what he pleases. All they ask is that you're around when you're supposed to be, and that's only to make a train or a truck.

Sgt. Atkins claims there aren't enough recreational facilities. May we call his attention to just a few provided by Special Service, American Red Cross, and US Army Rest Center Personnel: A dance every day of the week, Red Cross snack bar, an elaborate GI bar, the most beautiful swimming pool in all of Europe, tennis courts that are equal to any in the States, two (2) completely guided tours of Rome every day, one of the few roller skating rinks in Italy, movies three (3) times a day, with the latest pictures in the Theater, a chance to play golf on the finest course in Italy, bicycles for as much riding as you like, a continuous parade of USO shows, where else can you find a bowling alley?

There are two (2) at the Rest Center, Mussolini's own private gym, and you can be sure it has everything, available at all times, music all day long no matter where you go in the Area, a beer and coke parlor, 'nuff said!

And on top of all that, the chance to go where you please and do what you want in Rome, and, brother, that's plenty. There happens to be six (6) GI Night Clubs in town for GIs. The officers have two (2).

Maybe Sgt. Atkins just came to Rome at the wrong time . . . or possibly in the wrong mood.

Sgt. Elie Goldstein, SC
T-Sgt. Arthur Zwicker, Inf.
T-4 Charles Cassidy, Inf.
T-4 Earl Jelders, Inf.
T-3 A. L. Fitzgerald, SC

BOOK WORK

Dear Editor:

I read an article in The Stars and Stripes some time ago about giving GIs the privilege of taking their mustering out pay or a jeep.

I would like to elaborate on the idea a little and suggest that instead of the jeep, why not make it something a GI could use to start him in a business. For example, let the mechanic have his mustering out pay in tools and the radio man in radio equipment. I realize all this would take a lot of book work, but if the Army wants to do all they possibly can for the GI who is going back to civilian life, then what's wrong with a little book work?

I've talked it over with many of my friends and they all agree it's a good idea.

—Pvt. H. N. Liberman, MP

PROTEST PLANS

Dear Editor:

We can see that Mr. Edward E. Blake, chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, is not familiar with the few privileges we GIs are entitled to overseas, one of which is the beer ration which consists of about 13 cans monthly for front-line troops.

Our hearts are indeed bleeding for the "self-sacrificing bond buyers"; we are very ashamed that we of the Infantry cannot sacrifice as much! To remedy this situation, we cordially invite Mr. Blake to visit with us over here. Till then, our motto is and shall remain: More beer!

—Pvt. M. Alembik, Inf.

NASTY OLD HABIT

Dear Editor:

Hats off to Mr. Edward E. Blake, the self-sacrificing bond buyer of the Prohibition National Committee who doesn't want our fighting men to acquire that nasty old beer drinking habit.

How! How! How!
—F. O. Murray M. Davidson, TC

When In Florence

Today

OPERA

May 3: "Rigoletto," May 4: "Mme. Butterfly," May 5: "Tosca," May 6: "Traviata," 2:00 PM. Verdi Theater, Via Ghibellina.

SCREEN

ARC Apollo Theater, Via Nazionale. Movies daily beginning at 10:00 M. 1:00 PM, 3:00, 6:00 and 8:00 PM Allied troops.

ENSA Garrison Theater, Via Anselmi. Stage shows at 2:30 PM daily, 7:30 PM Tuesday and Friday. Films at 5:00 PM Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 7:30 PM on Saturday and 2:30, 5:00 and 7:30 PM on Sunday.

Excelsior Cinema Via Cerratali. Films at 2:30, 5:00 and 7:30 PM each day.

CLUBS

ARC "Florence Club," Piazza V. Emanuele, 5. Open 9:00 AM to 9:00 PM. Snack bar open 9:00-11:30 AM; 1:00-5:00 PM; 6:30-8:30 PM.

ARC "Grand Central Club," 5th Army Rest Center. Open to all enlisted men attached to 5th Army on day leave or restee status. Railroad station, Piazza Vitt Emanuele.

American Red Cross EM Bath House, Via Sessetti, 5. Baths open 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM. Bring your own towel and soap.

ARC "Casino Borghesi," for American officers and guests, Via Ghibellina.

Christian Science Service Center, Via della Spada, 1.

Union Allied Club for officers in Florence, Via Tornabuoni. Lounge, bar, reading, writing, billiards, and other facilities available at all clubs listed.

Music Box for Allied officers. Open 3:00 to 10:00 PM. Orchestra, bar, dancing. Floor show at 5:00 and 8:00 PM. Corso Regina Elena. Civilians of officer's status only.

National Catholic Community Service Club Piazza S. Trinita, 1. Open 9:00 AM to 9:00 PM. Mass daily (except Sunday) at 1:30 PM. Concert every Friday at 5:00 PM. Snack bar open 1:30 to 2:30, 4:00 to 6:00 PM.

HOTELS

EXCELSIOR. Allied officers, Piazza Onissanti Anglo-American.

AMERICAN officers' leave hotel, Via Garibaldi.

AIR FORCE, Hotel Grande, Via Ogniboniti.

SAVOIA Piazza V. Emanuele, British officers' leave hotel.

MAJESTIC, Piazza Unita Italia, UDF leave.

YWCA Service Club (Simi), Piazza Donatello.

British Welfare Center, Piazza Antinori.

WESLEY HOUSE, for ORs, Via Martelli.

Jewish Soldiers' Club, Via Cavour, 26.

GI RESTAURANTS

GI restaurants open 11:30 AM to 1:30 PM for luncheon; dinner is served from 5:00 to 6:30 PM. Beat the black market—eat at home.

GRANDE ITALIA, Piazza Stazione, 27.

CENCIO, Piazza S. Lorenzo.

GIOVACCHINO, Via Tosinighi, 2.

Allied officers, Via Tornabuoni.

INFORMATION BOOTHS

Information booths are for the convenience of all Allied troops. They are located at Piazza T. Tasso, (Amer.), Piazza V. Veneto, (near Ponte della Vittoria) Piazza Cavour (Allied), Ponte di Ferro (Allied) and Viale P. Umberto, 32 (UDF).

SHOPPING SERVICE

ALLIED GIFT SHOP—Via Calzaouli, 56. Gifts and presents, antiques and choice Florentine objects d'arts. Open 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

Allies Get Three Billion Cigarettes On Lend-Lease

NEW YORK, May 1 (ANS)—The armed forces of America's allies will get three billion Lend-Lease cigarettes in 1945, Joseph Kolodny, executive secretary of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors said Friday.

Assuming that Lend-Lease purchases continue at the same rate as in 1944, each adult smoker in the States would lose two and three-fifths packs during the year as a result, Kolodny said. His estimate did not include 95 billion cigarettes shipped to 11,000 American PXs here and overseas. Lend-Lease and shipments to our armed forces require almost 30 percent of the country's 300,000,000 yearly cigarette output, Kolodny said.

The Roving Reporter

By ERNIE PYLE

[Editor's Note: This is Ernie Pyle's last column. It is a beautiful tribute to Fred Painton, war correspondent who died of natural causes on Guam a few weeks ago. Ernie was on Okinawa when he was informed of Mr. Painton's death. Ernie took time out from covering the war to write this touching story about his friend. Only a few days later Ernie was killed.]

OKINAWA (By Navy Radio)—This is a column about Fred Painton, the war correspondent who dropped dead on Guam a short time ago.

Fred wrote war articles for Reader's Digest and many other magazines. He even gambled his future once writing a piece for the Saturday Evening Post about me.

Fred was one of the little group of real oldtimers in the European war. He was past 40 and an overseas veteran of the last war. His son is grown and in the Army. Fred had seen a great deal of war for a man his age.

He was just about to start back to America when he died. He had grown pretty weary of war. He was anxious to get home to have some time with his family.

But I'm sure he had no inkling of death, for he told me in Guam of his postwar plans to take his family and start on an ideal and easy life of six months in Europe, six in America. He had reached the point where life was nice.

Fred Painton was one of the modest people; I mean real down-deep modest. He had no side whatever, no ax to grind, no coy ambition.

He loved to talk and his words bore the authority of sound common sense. He had no intellectualisms. His philosophy was the practical kind. He was too old and experienced and too wise in the ways of human nature to belittle his fellow man for the failures that go with trying hard.

Fred didn't pretend to literary genius, but he did pride himself on a facility for production. He could get a thousand dollars apiece for his articles and he wrote a score of them a year. And his pieces, like himself, were always honest. I've known him to decline to do an assignment when he felt the subject prohibited his doing it with complete honesty.

Fred's balding head and crooked nose, his loud and friendly nasal voice, his British Army trousers and short leggings were familiar in every campaign in Europe.

He took rough life as it came and complained about nothing, except for an occasional bout with the censors.

Fred and I have traveled through lots of war together. We did those bitter cold days, early in Tunisia and we were the last stragglers out of Sicily.

We both came home for short furloughs after Sicily. The Army provided me with a powerful No. 2 air priority, while Fred had only the routine No. 3.

We left the airport at Algiers within four hours of each other on the same morning. I promised Fred I would call his wife and tell her he would be home within a week.

When I got to New York I called the Painton home at Westport, Conn. Fred answered the phone himself. He had beat me home by three days on his measly little priority! He never got over kidding me about that.

As the war years rolled by we have become so indoctrinated into sudden and artificially imposed death that natural death in a combat zone seems incongruous, and almost as though the one who died had been cheated.

Fred had been through the mill. His ship was torpedoed out from under him in the Mediterranean. Antiaircraft fire killed a man beside him in a plane over Morocco.

He had gone on many invasions. He was in Cassino. He was ashore at Iwo Jima. He was certainly living on borrowed time. To many it seems unfair for him to die prosaically and yet . . .

The wear and the weariness of war is cumulative. To many a man in the line today fear is not so much of death itself, but fear of the terror and anguish and utter horror that precedes death in battle.

I have no idea how Fred Painton would have liked to die. But somehow I'm glad he didn't have to go through the unnatural terror of dying on the battlefield. For he was one of my dear friends and I know that he, like myself, had come to feel that terror.

UP FRONT . . .

By Mauldin



"Yessir—O! B Comp'ny broke another bridge buildin' record. A Kraut regiment is retreatin' across it."

Venice Is Intact, Britons Put Gondolas To Work

By Sgt. JACK FOISIE
Staff Correspondent

WITH 2TH ARMY TROOPS IN VENICE, April 30 (Delayed)—This is the city of bridges—and the Germans didn't blow a single one of them.

By allowing the Wehrmacht garrison, estimated at 600 men, their freedom, the Partisans saved the priceless city from harm. Outside of the port areas, which are severely damaged by Allied bombings, the "Queen of the Adriatic" remains as beautiful and unique as ever.

Today, less than 24 hours after its liberty, Venice is again a tourist mecca, with its liberators—the 2nd New Zealand and the 56th London Divisions—seemingly afloat in gondolas on every one of the city's 150 canals. For that is the first thing everybody does in Venice, war or no war—ride in its liquid streets, then walk in its jeepless alleys.

The holiday mood was interrupted occasionally by what appeared to be Partisan-Fascist fire-fights. With the staccato-like reports echoing through the tightly-packed islands of buildings, it sounded like a major battle, but actually the noise was more harmful than the shrapnel, and the whole affair was being enjoyed heartily by many of the 400,000 people who now jam the jeweled city.

POPULATION DOUBLED

This is twice the prewar population, one reason for the influx being that Venice proper enjoyed the status of virtually an open city because of its immense historic and artistic wealth. The Allies' de facto guarantee to hit only the harbor and other military installations bordering the area's six-mile circumference was accidentally violated remarkably few times. Venetians were frank to admit, considering the weight and number of the attacks. No famous buildings were ever hit.

However, the entire city was severely shaken last March 21, when a German ammunition ship was strafed and blew up in the harbor. But the 117 tiny islands which compose the foundation for the "floating metropolis" stood firm.

Politically, Venice appears as unstable as its gondolas. Throughout the maze of alleyways—it takes a full hour to wind your way from one end of the city to the other—the walls are plastered or painted with fight slogans and campaign talk, not only controversial, but often contradictory to one another. The billboards make better reading than the newspapers.

SALUTE TO TRUMAN

For the first time I've seen the name of President Truman on an Italian wall. The sign read: "Viva Churchill, Truman, B. nomi. Badoglio." The omission of Stalin most certainly does not mean that Communism is dead in Venice. Just the opposite—the number of red neckerchiefs and clenched fist salutations far outnumbered any other color and variety of salute.

The Fascists, when they were not being chased by the Partisans, also

Flier Hides 8 Days In Venetian's Attic

By A Staff Correspondent

VENICE, April 30 (Delayed)

—Fleeing German soldiers are stealing civilian clothes and begging food, and a few diehards are committing suicide, according to Capt. John D. Hurst of Glendale, Calif. The P-38 pilot should know, for he was shot down near here eight days ago, and watched the German rout from the attic of a friendly Italian's home.

Later, he entered Venice with New Zealand troops, walked into the world-famous Hotel Danieli for a drink—and met his flying comrade, Capt. Larry Reynolds of Phoenix, Arizona, who had been shot down in the same raid and taken prisoner, but later escaped. Both men are from the 1st Fighter Group.

painted walls. "D. ath to Badoglio, the ruin of Italy," read a sign in one alley.

By far the most lively topic, however, is postwar ownership of Trieste and the Dalmatian Islands.

One thing about Venice which remains the same, according to War Correspondent Aldo Forte, who spent his honeymoon there, are the famed pigeons of Piazza San Marco. But the pigeons had grown thin under German occupation, Forte thought. The Partisans thought so too, for their principal activity today—other than shooting at Fascists—was to revive the ancient ceremony of feeding the birds of peace on Government rations.

And, as the travelogues say, we leave lovely Venice now. As the sweet sounds of sniping die away, we note that even though the people were friendly, they made certain that the liberators and vino did not see too much of each other.

For Venice is one hell of a place to get plastered in—the gutters are six feet deep in acqua.

FDR Memorial Asked

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 1 (ANS)—Maynard R. Ashworth, publisher of the Columbus Ledger and Enquirer proposed today the "biggest polo hospital in the world" at Warm Springs, Ga., as a permanent memorial to the late President Roosevelt.

Milan Greets 5th Army But Not As Liberators

By A Staff Correspondent

MILAN, April 29 (Delayed) — Italy's second city, scarred by Allied bombings and swarming with the thousands of Italian Patriots who brought it freedom, was momentarily expecting the arrival of 5th Army troops this morning.

Ever since 1600 hours April 25, four days ago, this sprawling industrial capital has been in Patriot hands. Street cars are running, shops are open, Sunday crowds walk the streets and only in the jam-packed Piazza Quindici Martiri, where Mussolini's body hangs, is there abnormal tension.

One of the great popular movements in Italian history brought liberty to Milan. With the Matteotti Division as a nucleus, uncounted thousands of anti-Fascist workers from the city's hundreds of factories arose on order. The skirmishing was brief. After a few hours the city was orderly, with strictly-disciplined Partisans safeguarding installations and manning scores of road blocks before each entrance to town. Public utilities began operating promptly.

MUCH BOMBED

More than almost any other city in the rich Po Valley, Milan has suffered from Allied bombings. A British officer estimated that 20 percent of all dwellings were damaged or destroyed during the heavy Allied bombing raids of 1942.

The officer, a parachutist who was captured nearly four years ago and was released from imprisonment only three days past, reported that the Germans saw the handwriting on the wall months ago. Eight months ago treatment of prisoners began to improve. The sadistic beatings which once took place were halted last December. Seizure of political prisoners continued, however, and 250 were freed by the Patriots.

To reach the city today you drove more than 20 miles beyond the last U. S. outpost—a tank manned by Pfc. Jose M. Coleman of West Monroe, La.; Pvt. Jesse Wood, Oxford, Penna.; Pvt. Harry Dobbin of Chicago and Col. Ed Zisch of Portland, Ore., all from a company of a 1st Armored Division battalion.

PATRIOTS ON HAND

From there on the Patriots met the car with leveled rifles at their own road blocks, spaced only a few hundred yards apart all the way into Milan. Three of them clambered aboard the car as a bodyguard, shouting "Journalista Americano."

The Patriot road guards continued to operate with military precision. Despite the shouts, they halted the jeep, examined it and, after verifying that it contained Americans, waved us forward with handshakes and salutes.

Here inside the city the reception of the first Allied personnel is strangely subdued. Partially it is because the uniform is not recognized but even after identity is established, the people greet you with restraint. It is as if they feel that they—the people of Milan—freed their own city. They are pleased to see us but the greeting is to an ally, not a liberator.

RADIO PROGRAM

12TH AIR FORCE STATION, AES
1400 K 214 M

Thursday, May 3
HIGHLIGHTS

2:05—Concert Hall
2:30—Globe Theater
3:00—Remember
3:30—Burns and Allen
5:30—The Ordinaires
6:30—Intermezzo
7:00—Program Resume
7:15—At Ease
7:30—Salute to a 12th AAF Unit
8:00—You Asked For It
8:30—Bing Crosby
9:00—Special Feature (AES Network)
9:30—Comedy Caravan
10:00—News
10:15—One Night Stand
10:45—Nocturne
News every hour on the hour

MOBILE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY STATION

1310 K Thursday, May 3 199 M

HIGHLIGHTS

6:00—Reveille Revels
8:15—Melody in Rhythm
8:30—Bands on Review
9:15—Platter Parade
10:02—Encore by Request
10:30—Grumpy Gremelin
11:45—Junior's Jive Session
1:02—New York Philharmonic
2:30—The Juke Box
3:15—Spotlight Bands
4:30—Jack Carson
5:15—5th Army G. I.-ems
5:30—G. I. Bandwagon
6:30—Dinah Shore
8:02—Old Oaken Bucket
10:30—One Night Stand
News of the hour on the hour.

May Day Was Also Birthday For Clark

WITH THE 15TH ARMY GROUP, May 1—General Mark W. Clark, 15th Army Group commander, was 49 years old today.

He was born May 1, 1896 at Madison Barracks, N. Y. At the time, his father, Col. C. C. Clark, a West Pointer and career Army officer, was stationed there.

General Clark, also a West Point graduate, became a four-star general last March 27.

First Armored Finds Revenge Is Sweet

By A Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 1ST ARMORED DIVISION NEAR THE SWISS BORDER, May 1 — The fabulous 1st Armored has swept to victory, capturing five generals and 12,000 German soldiers during the past 24 hours, but the sweetest victory of all was the surrender of 2,000 survivors of the 90th Panzer Grenadier Division, along with their commander.

It was the 90th which joined with three other elite divisions of the Afrika Korps to deal the 1st Armored a crushing blow in the five-day battle of Sidi Bou Zid during the Tunisian campaign. One hundred American tanks were knocked out, 2,300 casualties were suffered and the 1st fell back 60 miles. Revenge has been a long time coming, but today it has been achieved in full measure.

Sidi Bou Zid was but one of many clashes between the 1st Armored and 90th Panzer Grenadiers. Rommel and Kesselring used the 90th as a covering force whenever they pulled back their elite panzer forces. These U. S. tank veterans have met it again and again.

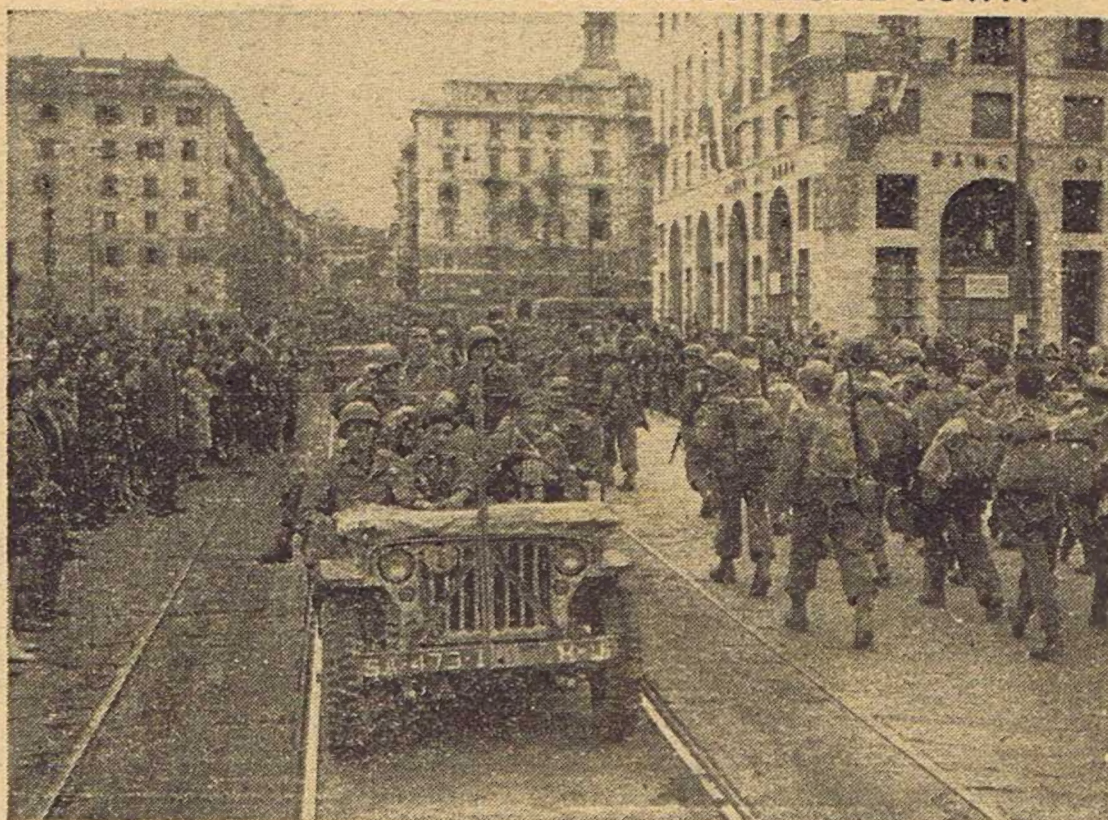
Partial retribution came in the African windup, when much of the 90th was destroyed. Then the Germans rebuilt the force around a cadre of survivors, changed its designation from 90th Light to 90th Panzer Grenadier Division, and sent it back into action.

It was a 1st Armored Reconnaissance troop which achieved this final victory over the 90th. It captured 2,000 men, 40 German Wacs, and uncounted quantities of equipment. Later, Major General von Behr, the commander, was snared with his staff.

Von Behr isn't the only celebrity in the 1st Armored's bulging PW cages. Other prisoners include Major General Leyers, director of production for northwest Italy; Major General Vehrig, who ruled all motor transport in this area; Major General Ebling, commander of the Como Military District, and a Fascist Italian division commander.

Only a day ago still another German major general, his staff and 400 survivors of his division were taken. Captured generals are a dime a dozen around here.

AMERICANS DISCOVER COLUMBUS' HOME TOWN



Down the main street of Genoa, where a guy named Christopher Columbus was born, rolls a jeep of the 473rd Infantry, while Kraut PWs march past them in the other direction. And the whole town was out to watch. (APS Photo by Leviton)

Kraut Hides Behind Skirts, Wig—Whoo!

WITH 5TH ARMY FORCES ON HIGHWAY 9, May 1—The latest wacky happening on this exploding front was a strip act in a PW line.

Doughboys snared one Kraut who had donned a blonde wig and woman's clothes in an effort to slip through the lines. On the way back to the PW cage other prisoners began to ride him. When one shouted "My, what pretty thick legs you have," it was the final straw. The Kraut ripped off his frock to prove he hadn't carried the masquerade too far. There was a Wehrmacht uniform—not scanties—underneath.

Gen. Chidlaw Wins DSM For His Work

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, May 1—For his work in "perfecting the organization of the 22nd TAC," Maj. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, commander of MATAF and the 12th AAF, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Presentation of the decoration was made by General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the AAF, during his recent tour through Italy.

The citation reads in part: "When designated to activate a new command under the 12th Air Force to intensify tactical air operations in northern Italy, General Chidlaw showed exceptional organizational ability. Through swift and skillful re-distribution of selected personnel, he perfected the organization of the 22nd Tactical Air Command with such speed that by September 20 he was able to take over the air support of the 5th Army."

War's Been A Little Rough On Bologna Cognac Makers

By Sgt. TOM McRAE
Staff Correspondent

BOLOGNA, May 1 — The Sarti distillery has been destroyed by our aircraft. Whether this is good or bad perhaps depends on whether the matter is discussed the night of, or the morning after.

Luigi Sarti and Figli hasn't made a bottle of cognac for months. Luigi is 83 years old and is more or less retired. One of his Figli, Arrigo, is in Perugia, but the other, Cesare, is here trying to get the distillery operating again.

Cesare looks like the average American business man in movies. He has gray, receding hair, wears glasses and has a bay window that gives the impression he is well-fed. You ask him which raid destroyed his establishment.

"All of them," Cesare says gloomily. He recites the dates of the five attacks in which his plant was hit. His place, unfortunately, was located near the rail yards. It didn't have a chance of escaping damage.

It is not easy to work up sympathy for cognac manufacturers, but Sarti has had its troubles. Cesare figures that the Germans have stolen 300,000 bottles of cognac from them. They tried to hide 150,000 bottles in a flooded field near here but the Germans found every last one of them. They found another 70,000 in a cellar. Then, in January of last year, the Germans issued an order blocking the sale of Sarti products.

The Sartis have a great deal of collecting to do. In 1941 the Italian Navy began buying their stuff. The next year Sarti got the concession to supply the Italian air force. These two services ran up a bill of 4,000,000 lire, which the Italian government failed to pay. This is only chicken feed, compared to what Sarti has lost in the air raids. Cesare shows you a 12-page statement listing everything from labels to chemical laboratories.

In order to operate again, Sarti must have alcohol—at least 5,000 liters a day. Sarti began rebuilding sometime ago but cannot possibly resume production until al-

Nazi General All Wet Physically, Mentally

WITH THE 15TH ARMY GROUP, May 1 — The situation was quite fluid for General Heidrich, commander of the Nazis' notorious 1st Parachute Corps. He had to swim the Po River.

British sources revealed today that General Heidrich swam from the south bank to the north bank, and while still soaking wet, delivered a dressing down to his retreating troops, climaxing it with the statement:

"We will stop the British somewhere."

He did not say where.

cohol is obtained. Within a month, with alcohol, Sarti can turn out 10,000 bottles of gin and cognac a day. Its peak capacity is 10,000 bottles daily.

In his office behind his desk, Mr. Sarti has eight bottles on a shelf. He shows them to you to look at. You fondle and caress one of them, but it does no good. The eight bottles, he says, are all that he has left.

On leaving you tell Mr. Sarti that for a number of reasons, Allied troops will always remember him.

"You are very kind," he says smiling.

TERRY

(Courtesy Chi Trib-New York News Syndicate, Inc., distributed thru CNS)



By CANIFF

House Will Decide War Crimes Policy

WASHINGTON, May 1 (ANS)—Quick enactment of the King Resolution is expected in the House of Representatives later today. Already approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the resolution urges the Government to make it official policy to pursue, try and punish war criminals without regard to international boundaries.

The House has not yet received an official report on what its representatives saw in German concentration camps, but the evidence uncovered there is well known to most representatives, and is frequently cited.

Industrialists who used slave labor and the resources of conquered nations to produce arms for the enemy would be included in the war criminal class, according to the resolution.

Legislation to put the U. S. into the International Food Organization, and debate on a proposed Constitutional amendment to change procedure in ratification of treaties are on the House calendar for the week. The latter would give both the House and the Senate the right to approve treaties by majority vote.

GI BILL CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UP)—The Disabled Veterans of America added its criticism of the GI Bill of Rights yesterday to those previously voiced by the American Legion and other organizations.

The bill is "a gross deceit to the veterans," according to Millard W. Rice, speaking for the Disabled Veterans' group, and has "lulled Congress into a false sense of having been generous" to disabled veterans.

Rep. John E. Rankin (D., Miss.), chairman of the House Veterans' Committee, who had previously defended the bill, of which he was the author, said yesterday that it is not working out, and will have to be revised. "I never was really satisfied with it," he said.

WOMEN IN APPEAL

WASHINGTON, May 1 (ANS)—Enactment of legislation extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will help expand world trade, increase employment and standards of living, and bring about a "friendlier atmosphere" among nations, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, speaking for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday.

Irving Richter, legislative representative for United Auto Workers (CIO), said his union advocated enactment of the law because "we believe it is essential for maintenance of peace and development of prosperity."

VIEWS OF SENATORS

WASHINGTON, May 1 — The State Department hopes to get a treaty embodying the agreements finally drawn up by the United Nations Conference in San Francisco ratified by the Senate "in short order," according to Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as quoted by United Press.

The document may reach the Senate as early as June 1, it was said.

However, Sen. Clyde M. Reed (R., Kan.), predicted that there will be attempts to delay ratification, possibly till fall. He agreed, however, that it would eventually be approved.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Cal.), attacked the proposed "point priority system" for demobilization of the Armed Forces as "too complicated," according to Army News Service, and called for what he called the "FIFO" system: first in, first out.

"Every mother and father is going to be asking, 'When can my boy come home?'" he said. He has been unable to persuade the War Department to adopt the "FIFO" plan, he added, and will probably introduce a bill on the subject.

Wounded Navy Vets See Parley At Work

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (AP)—The U. S. Navy brought 54 wounded sailors and Marines here to see for themselves how the United Nations are trying to organize to prevent another war. All the young men were amputation cases. Some had lost both legs or an arm in the Pacific war. They came from the Navy hospital at Mare Island, 35 miles away.

"We had a big stake in this war," said one, "and we want to see what comes out of it."

Russians In England Reported Ill-Treated

MOSCOW, May 1—"It must be noted that liberated Soviet citizens are not everywhere treated as citizens of an Allied power," Moscow radio declared today, quoting General S. I. Golikov, Commissioner for Repatriation of Soviet Prisoners of War, in a protest against conditions under which Russians liberated from German prisons are kept, according to Reuters.

Recently a Soviet representative in England discovered three camps housing 1,712 citizens, about whom no information had been transmitted to the Soviet Government, General Golikov said. U. S. forces policed these camps, he charged. After an American administrator had assured the Soviet representative that irregularities would be remedied, the statement continued, 800 officers were taken from these camps to the U. S., and their whereabouts are still unknown.

He added that there were other instances of mistreatment, and declared that Russia, on the contrary, has given great care and attention to repatriation of Allied officers and soldiers liberated by the Red Army.

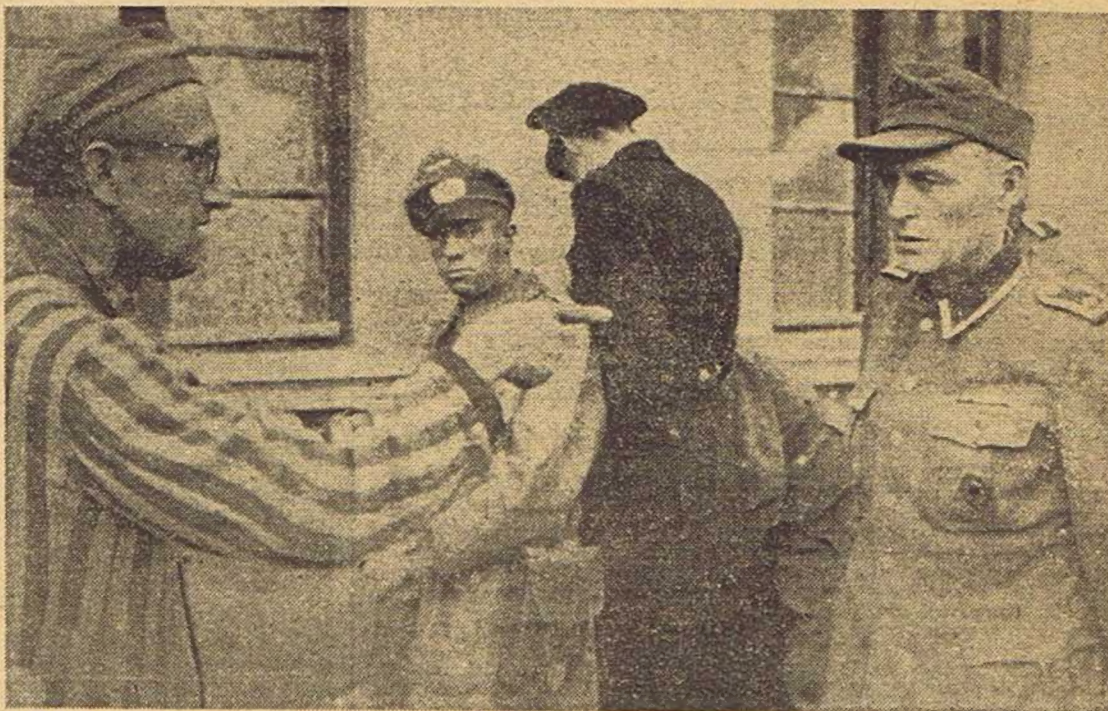
Supreme Court Term Might End In May

WASHINGTON, May 1 (ANS)—After handing down only one ruling at its regular Monday session yesterday, the U. S. Supreme Court announced that it had voted tentatively to conclude its current term on May 28.

It was said that, with about 50 cases undecided — including the Government's anti-trust suit against Associated Press, a North Carolina case challenging the validity of Nevada's six-week divorces, and the suit of Harry Bridges, west coast labor leader, to set aside an order to deport him to Australia — the court might change its mind and stay in session through most of June.

Yesterday's single ruling was that an applicant who is denied a patent may properly sue in a Federal district court.

ANOTHER NAZI ON THE SPOT



A Russian slave laborer, liberated by the U. S. 3rd Army, points the finger of guilt at one of his former guards from the Nazi prison camp. (Acme)

Liberation Of Dachau's Prisoners Crazy And Heart-Rending Scene

By Sgt. PETER FURST
Staff Correspondent

DACHAU, April 29 (Delayed) — Americansoldiers and reporters were mobbed, kissed and thrown into the air and carried on shoulders high through a sea of weeping, cheering, laughing prisoners at the notorious Dachau concentration camp late today in one of the maddest and most heart-rending liberation scenes of the war.

Thousands of political prisoners of all nationalities—some of them Germans in camps for 13 years—screamed with joy as doughboys of the 42nd Division herded the surviving SS guards outside the iron camp gates. A mighty cheer went up for the first Yanks to appear at the camp.

A Polish Catholic priest, deputy to Cardinal Hlond, Archbishop of Poznan, hugged and kissed the first American to enter the tremendous crowded square inside the gate, then realized with a shock that it was a woman—and a pretty young woman at that.

Marguerite Higgins, blonde, 23-year-old war correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune, was the first person actually to announce to the prisoners that the Americans had arrived, and that they would soon be free. She shouted in German, French and English to the men prisoners who crowded around her with tears streaming down their worn and bearded faces.

Official surrender of the camp came late this afternoon as Miss Higgins and this reporter drove along the road toward the camp's main outer gate, past boxcars filled with hundreds of filthy, stinking starved corpses of Buchenwald—prisoners who had died of starvation on the way from that camp near Weimar to Dachau. An SS lieutenant and a man who said he was a representative of the International Red Cross, marched toward us with a white flag held high on a long pole.

"I was sent here last night to surrender the camp and its 30,300 prisoners and remaining guards to you," he said.

RIFLE REPORT

Even as he spoke, rifle fire could be heard from one of the concrete towers, but we never found out if we were the target. As we entered the main gate into the outer enclosure, several SS men or soldiers appeared at the entrance to one of the machine gun towers.

"Kommen sie her (Come here)," Miss Higgins shouted, and the guards walked toward us with their hands up. About eight more followed. One of them opened the gate to the actual camp, where some of the greatest brains of Germany and Europe have suffered for years at the hands of sadistic SS officers,

Nazis Made Victims Wash Before Death

By A Staff Correspondent

DACHAU, April 29 (Delayed) —Nowhere is the Nazi's bent for thoroughness in their brutality more evident than the crematorium at Dachau.

The death chamber of this most notorious of concentration camps is large and modern. On its wall is a motto, "Cleanliness is your duty here, so don't forget to wash." Victims were led through the anteroom, where their clothes were taken from them. They were handed soap and a towel and then went into the shower room which at the same time was a gas chamber. After being gassed, their bodies were thrown into the death chamber to be cremated.

whose favorite sport was the "genickschuss" (neck shot) in a small enclosure behind the crematorium, where 1,500 horribly emaciated corpses were still piled up this afternoon, because the SS did not have time to burn them.

Rumors had swept the entire area for days that Bavarian revolutionists had attacked the camp and liberated its prisoners, but no one had actually been seen by the prisoners, and it was feared at first that the SS may have massacred many of them. Actually, the prisoners themselves did not take over the camp—at least so far as administration and policing was concerned—until early this morning. Gustav Eberle, the famous "Gustel," a member of

the International Brigade during the Spanish war and a captain in the Spanish Republican Army, said: "Only the iron discipline of the political prisoners prevented a horrible mass slaughter here." The prisoners did not actually revolt in the strict sense of the word, but the SS knew that it was all over for them. Most of them, including the commandant, Martin Weiss, and Assistant Commandant Pister, formerly of Buchenwald, escaped, leaving a few SS men in the towers and ordering the Luftwaffe ground crew to take over some of the guard duties.

WHOLESALE KILLINGS

Before they left, however, they murdered thousands and threw them into a ditch behind the camp. Among those taken to an SS "Sonderlager," a special camp near Innsbruck, were Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg with his wife and daughter; Pastor Martin Neimöller; Gabriel Piquet, Bishop of Saint Etienne; Major Stalin; Leon Blum and wife; Prince Leopold of Prussia and his aide, Baron Fritz Cerini.

The extent of the horror at this camp is beyond description. There is no way to put into mere words the stench of thousands of corpses lying 50 to 100 deep in three large rooms in the crematorium, or the death chamber in the "hospital." Buchenwald had just one "Block 61," where 50 to 100 men died each day but Dachau had six of these blocks.

On the day of liberation, 32,315 political prisoners of 300 nationalities were still alive. Of these, 1,200 are clergymen, 378 German veterans of the Spanish Loyalist Army.

BIG CASUALTY LIST

In January of this year, 4,000 prisoners died of typhus alone. In February, 3,901 died of "natural causes" or were gassed and shot, and in March 3,719 were murdered in one way or another. Yesterday 120 people died "officially," and an unknown number unofficially. Yesterday also several thousand were killed by the SS and thrown into a water-filled ditch behind the camp.

Today an unknown number of SS men died in various ways. Some were lucky enough to be shot. Others, not so lucky, were beaten to death, stabbed, cut to pieces and torn apart by infuriated inmates before the Americans could take them prisoner.

A Gestapo spy who had been marked for months was dragged out naked and driven, shivering and shaking with fear, across the square into the arms of doughboys.

But even the dead SS men were a prettier sight than the 1,500 corpses left awaiting cremation, or the hundreds of living skeletons in the "hospital."

DICK TRACY

(Courtesy Cbi. Trib.-New York News Syndicate, Inc., distributed thru CNS)



By GOULD

WPB Plans Revision Of Rubber Rulings To Make Golf Balls

WASHINGTON, May 1 (ANS)—The War Production Board plans a revision of the rubber regulations which would permit the manufacture of new golf balls. It was announced yesterday. The new balls will be made of neoprene synthetic rubber interiors and covers of balata gum rubber now used for retreading old golf balls.

W. James Sears, chairman of the WPB rubber committee, admitted the release of neoprene is planned but said he couldn't estimate how many balls could be produced until allocations are made. Manufacturers said 5,000,000 could be produced but Sears disagreed, stating only reasonable quantities could be expected. The present order prohibits the manufacture of golf balls except for veterans' administration and military services.

DETROIT, May 1 Don Ross, traded by the Tigers to the Cleveland Indians with Dutch Meyer in exchange for Roy Cullenbine indicated he would not report and planned to return to his Pasadena home.

RICHMOND, Va., May 1—Directors of the Dixie Football League voted to operate next fall if equipment and manpower makes play possible. A canvass of the available players will be made by each team and a report will be made to the league executives in July. The circuit includes Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Newport News, Roanoke and Charlotte.

CINCINNATI, May 1—Sen. Albert B. Chandler, the new baseball commissioner, said yesterday he strongly favors moving the baseball headquarters from Chicago to Cincinnati but the move may not be feasible immediately because of the lease on the Chicago office.

PINEHURST, N. C., May 1—Welby Van Horn of Atlanta retained his North-South professional tennis title by defeating Dick Skeen, Palm Beach, Fla., 8-6, 6-0, 6-3, then teamed with Frank Rericha, Greenwich, Conn., to defeat Skeen and N. Copeland, Rollins College tennis coach in the doubles, 6-4, 8-6.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 1—Jack Tivnan, 18-year-old freshman lefthander hurled a no-hit, no-run game yesterday to open Holy Cross' 69th baseball season by defeating Charlestown, R. I., Naval Base, 7-0. Tivnan, a hometown product, faced only 29 batters and with better support would have registered a perfect game. He didn't issue a walk and fanned seven.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 1—Gov. Earl Warren announced he will supply money from his emergency fund for the investigation of allegedly phoney boxing matches in California. Gov. Warren told the state athletic commission he believed that "gambling money" had been used to influence boxing matches. This move followed an announcement by the district attorney's office in Los Angeles that a fighter told him he would guarantee there would be no more fixed fights on this side of the bay if a grand jury investigation of boxing was dropped.

Soccer Scores

LEWIS CUP SERIES

Brookhattan 2, New York Americans 0. B'klyn Wanderers 3, B'klyn Hispano 1. Phila. Americans 3, Phila. Nationals 2. Kearney Celtics 3, Kearney Am'icans 2.

FROM OREGON INLET—FRESH FOR A FRY



Four Elizabeth City, N. C., fishermen took off in an auto for Oregon Inlet and a day of angling for channel bass. They had to send back for a truck, however, to bring back the catch of 37 drum bass weighing 1,512 pounds. The fish were distributed to dozens of tables suffering from the meat scarcity in Pasquotank County. (Wide World Photo)

From Corporal To A 50,000 Dollar Prize Is Saga Of Red Sox Rookie

By Army News Service

BOSTON, May 1—Baseball has long been accused of lacking in sentiment, but none will deny the game has drama and romance. Take the case of Dave Ferris, who less than three months ago was just another guy in Uncle Sam's big Army, a corporal at Randolph Field, Texas. And now manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox wouldn't sell his contract for 50,000 dollars.

Last Feb. 26 Ferris was medically discharged because of chronic asthma. He was under contract to the Boston farm system and notified the club of his discharge and asked for instructions. Next day he was assigned to Louisville in the American Association, a Red Sox farm club.

When manager Nemo Liebold looked over the six-foot, three-inch, 210-pound righthander with the smoking fast one he reported to Cronin: "You can use this fellow." But Cronin, with 13 pitchers, decided to let Ferris remain in Louisville.

TIP FROM LIEBOLD

When Ferris worked six innings against Cincinnati in a spring training exhibition game with the poise of a veteran, Liebold again urged Cronin to call the pitcher to the big time.

Finally, after the season opened and the Red Sox pitchers didn't come through as expected Boston recalled Ferris and five days ago he saw his first major league ball game. The big thrill came Sunday when he received a starting assignment and blanked the Philadelphia Athletics with five hits to outpitch Bobo Newsom. And Ferris made three hits off the A's veteran hurler.

When the game was over he celebrated in the clubhouse by eating two cartons of ice cream.

"Gee, gosh, ain't life wonderful," he said. "I had the happiest feeling of my life when I watched Ben

You Know How KPs Hate Extra Innings

Dear Sports Editor:

I realize that our rules for various sports are rapidly changing and new ones coming out, especially for softball. Here is one that takes the cake.

The cadre and officers of the 570th Replacement Co. were playing their fourth platoon game of softball. The score was tied, 6-6 in the fifth inning. We played five more scoreless innings, making a total of ten, the score still deadlocked, 6-6.

Now I have heard of a ball game being called because of rain or darkness but you know a GI. He has to eat. So it being 1700 hours the CO called the game. We all made a mad dash for chow. Can you beat that?

S-Sgt. J. C. Ellington
4th Platoon Sgt.

Steiner throw out Hal Peck at first for the final out. I was a big leaguer for today anyway."

But the Red Sox players and officials and others who saw his first effort insist he will be a big leaguer for a long time to come.

Ferris hails from Shaw, Miss. He left Mississippi State to sign with the Red Sox organization after attracting scouts with his hitting and pitching at college and Brattleboro, Vt., where he played in the summer of 1941. The Sox sent him to Greensboro in the Piedmont League where he pitched and played the outfield and first base during the '42 season. That fall he enlisted in the Army Air Forces and was assigned to Randolph Field where he was made a physical instructor and corporal. While there he had some fine baseball coaching under Bib Falk, former White Sox

star who also was stationed at Randolph Field.

Ferris is ambidextrous and plays first base lefthanded. In a game against a semi-pro club at Winter City, Fla., he pitched five innings righthanded and the last four lefthanded.

A FAST INSHOOT

He has a live arm that delivers a smoking fastball. He throws one fast off the side of his fingers which shoots in toward righthand batters like a scythe. The other goes off the ends of his fingers and shoots the opposite way.

He has a good letup pitch, changing pace on both fast deliveries, but isn't satisfied. He is working on a good curve. "I haven't had much chance to practice it this spring," he said, "but I hope I will get an opportunity later."

Baseball Statistics

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	8	4	.667	—
Chicago	7	4	.636	1 1/2
St. Louis	5	4	.556	1 1/2
Boston	6	5	.545	1 1/2
Brooklyn	5	5	.500	2
Cincinnati	5	6	.454	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	4	7	.363	3 1/2
Philadelphia	3	8	.272	4 1/2

Monday's Scores

No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	5	2	.714	—
Detroit	6	3	.667	—
New York	7	4	.636	—
Philadelphia	6	5	.545	1
Washington	6	5	.545	1
St. Louis	4	5	.444	2
Boston	3	8	.272	4
Cleveland	2	7	.222	4

Monday's Scores

No Games Scheduled.

LEADING HITTERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AB.	H.	Pct.
Ott, New York	37	16	.432
Holmes, Boston	47	20	.426
O'Brien, Pittsburgh	38	14	.368
Nieman, Boston	33	12	.364
Hausmann, New York	48	17	.354

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	AB.	H.	Pct.
Stephens, St. Louis	23	10	.435
Kreevich, St. Louis	23	9	.391
Mayo, Detroit	36	14	.389
Ross, Detroit	29	11	.379
Hall, Philadelphia	48	18	.375

HOME RUN LEADERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Nieman, Boston	4
Ott, New York	3
Lombardi, New York	3
Weintraub, New York	3
AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Derry, New York	4
Hayes, Philadelphia	3

Minor Leagues INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

(Monday's Scores)

Syracuse 3, Rochester 0
Baltimore 11, Toronto 10
(Others postponed)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

(Monday's Scores)

Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 1
Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 3
Indianapolis 11, Toledo 5
Columbus-St. Paul, postponed

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

(Monday's Scores)

No games scheduled.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

(Sunday's Scores)

San Diego 6-5, San Francisco 1-1.
Los Angeles, 10-11, Sacramento 2-12.
Oakland 1-3, Portland 6-1.
Hollywood 12-10, Seattle 2-15.

Big League Races May Be In Hands Of Discharged Vets

NEW YORK, May 1 (ANS)—The 1945 pennant races in the National and American Leagues may be decided by honorably discharged veterans. Discharge's hold key positions in the pennant fights as the draft boards take about eight men for every former athlete returned.

The Red Sox checked their alarming nose dive when Jack Tobin recovered from a finger injury and returned to third base. He's a brother of the Braves' Jim Tobin and was discharged from the Navy after two and a half years at the Atlantic City training base. The other Red Sox surprise of course is Dave Ferris, discharged from the Air Force in February who blanked the Athletics Sunday.

Al Benton's performances for Detroit is the most conspicuous of the ex-servicemen able to return to big league stride. The 32-year-old Oklahoma right-hander blanked the champion St. Louis Browns in his first start after being discharged from the Navy and was a complete puzzle to Cleveland in his second start allowing the Tribe only two hits, one a pop fly that Rudy York allowed to fall safely.

The Cubs have two former servicemen performing brilliantly in key posts. They are catcher Mickey Livingston, who was discharged from the Army in November and became manager Charlie Grimm's No. 1 receiver, working in all but one game this season, and Harry (Peanuts) Lowrey who came out of the service in mid-winter and displaced the hard-hitting Andy Pafko in centerfield. Lowrey is hitting only .250, but he has delivered in the clutch.

Van Lingle Mungo hasn't been able to score a victory in his three starts for Mel Ott's Giants this spring, but he pitched excellent ball and Ottley is counting heavily on the former soldier to aid Bill Voiselle in carrying the pitching burden this summer.

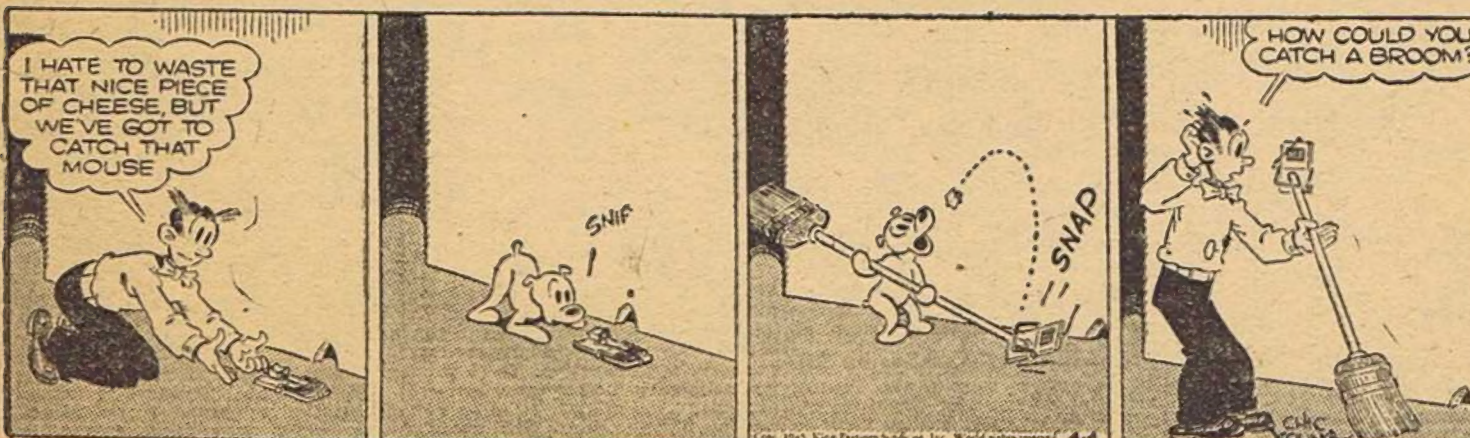
The Cardinals are relying on another former GI, Red Schoendienst, who was tabbed by scouts as a real find before being called into the Army last spring while a member of the Rochester Red Wings.



TOBIN

BLONDIE

(Courtesy of King Features, distributed through CNS)



By CHIC YOUNG

Stalin Tells Policy For Fallen Reich

MOSCOW, May 1 (RE)—One hundred thousand crack troops of the Moscow garrison and the Soviet Army's finest equipment were reviewed today by Marshal Joseph Stalin and his Chief of Staff in the first May Day military parade since the beginning of the war.

Exactly at 10 AM the Soviet Army Chief of Staff, General A. Antonov, rode a white horse through the Kremlin's gate and galloped across the red square, to be greeted by the massed forces.

Mounted on the second tier of Lenin's tomb stood Stalin, high-ranking Soviet generals and admirals and political leaders.

The Japanese Ambassador was standing alone in a corner of the diplomatic box, grimly silent as he watched the impressive display of Soviet military power—the greatest in history.

The diplomatic corps of Allied and neutral missions were present in a box immediately below the mausoleum. The arrival of Edouard Herriot, escorted by the French Ambassador, General Catroux, provoked applause and animated discussion among the diplomats.

7th Army Heading Toward Brenner

(Continued from page 1)

lied troops nearing Brenner's approached in Italy.

Southwest of Munich, the 7th rounded up 35,000 Nazi prisoners and captured Oberammergau, the village famous for passion plays.

The French 1st Army and the U. S. 3rd, as well as the 7th Army, were in or beyond the Inn River Valley forming a huge 150-mile arc with Berchtesgaden, Hitler's Alpine resort capital, the center. The French were establishing footholds near the head of the Inn Valley, while to the east the 3rd Army moved on a 60-mile front about 30 miles from Braunau, Adolf Hitler's birthplace. Near Lake Constance, the French entered Friedrichshafen, Germany's Graf Zeppelin center.

PRISONERS

The 7th captured Field Marshals Sigmund List and Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb. List was found by the 10th Armored Division at his home at Partenkirchen, Reuter's reported. He was wearing civilian clothes and stated he was relieved of his command in 1942 when he refused to lead a suicide attack on Stalingrad. Leeb was taken by the 44th Infantry Division near Fussen while digging in his garden.

Another important prisoner was Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, who pledged his country's support to Hitler in the early days of the war.

Twenty-seven high-ranking Russian officers were freed when 3rd Army tanks burst into the great prison camp at Moosburg on the banks of the Isar, north of Munich. They liberated 30,000 prisoners at the camp and 81,000 other prisoners in the general area.

The British 2nd Army began to move out of its Elbe River bridgehead upstream from Hamburg, according to Reuter's. The bridgehead is now ten miles wide and six miles deep. Tanks and heavy guns were advancing across the river, and Reuter's said a push eastward toward the Russians west of Berlin may begin soon. More than 1,000 prisoners have been taken since the bridgehead was established.

BRIDGEHEAD

Reuter's said a new bridgehead ten miles west of Lauenburg, in the British 2nd Army area, has been established with the aid of U. S. airborne troops. British troops were moving into this bridgehead.

The U. S. 9th Army, which crossed the Elbe to make contact with the Russians yesterday, is now 44 miles southwest of Berlin, having captured the central German towns of Zerbst and Coswig. Stiff resistance was met in Coswig.

Far to the west, off the French Atlantic coast, French troops assaulted the Ile d'Oleron at the mouth of the Gironde River. The amphibious attack, designed to clear Nazis from the island off shore from Bordeaux, was covered by aerial and naval bombardment.

Reuter's reported strong anti-Nazi resistance aided the 7th Army in its capture of Munich, the Nazi party's shrine city. Reuter's said 2,000 members of a resistance movement drove Nazi officials from the city and seized the Munich radio station before the U. S. troops arrived. A Reuter's correspondent said there was no surrender, since no officials were present in the city.

Russian Squeeze German Defenders In Center Of Berlin

MOSCOW, May 1—With the Russian flag flying today from the Reichstag building in Berlin—a Berlin which, according to Hamburg radio, has "ceased to exist"—Marshal Joseph Stalin announced today that the Germans have lost about a million men killed and more than 800,000 captured during the past three to four months.

In the German capital, the battle has reached a level of fury that seems to be without precedent. The Germans appeared to be throwing in everything they had—and they still have considerable resources, Reuter's correspondent said—with specially recruited battalions of German women thrown recklessly into battle and hourly attempts to land reinforcements by parachute in the narrow section of Berlin still held by the enemy.

Soviet tanks roll down the streets three abreast, Reuter's correspondent said. Bombers attack buildings continually, and Soviet artillery blasts at strongpoint after strongpoint.

The central post office building has been taken by the Red Army. About 200 additional city blocks have been cleared since the previous report.

Both Moscow and the last remaining enemy radio station in Germany, at Hamburg, agreed from opposite points of view that Berlin's capture will be announced soon.

"The collapse of Hitlerite Germany is a matter of the nearest future," said Marshal Stalin, as quoted by Reuter's, and the Hamburg radio declared that "the war will probably last only a few hours more."

It was a day of Red Army victories elsewhere.

North of Berlin, Zehdenick and other towns were taken.

Southeast in the Wendisch-Bucholz area, mopping up of a large body of German soldiers, now encircled by the Soviet forces, was being completed.

In Czechoslovakia, after taking Moravská-Ostrava and Zilina, Red Army units were expanding the liberated area of that nation closer and closer to the pre-Munich borders.

Sub Commander New Reich Boss

(Continued from page 1)

on U-boat warfare. His wolf packs inflicted grave losses upon American supplies flowing to Europe.

He learned his submarine tactics in World War I and some other tricks besides. As a young German ensign, commanding a submarine division, he haunted the shipping lanes, until he was captured by the British. As a prisoner, Doenitz feigned insanity and was kept in a Manchester asylum for the insane, where he had more comforts than in an ordinary prison.

After the war, he resumed his service with the German Navy and undersea service. In 1933 he was believed to have engaged in building submarines in hidden shops in violation of the Versailles Treaty. He took his submarines to Spanish waters when the Spanish Civil War was fought.

He never made much of himself as a Nazi party man. But in 1936 he was linked publicly with them when he was named commander of the 1st Submarine Flotilla.

His rise was swift, from Commodore when Hitler first plunged the world into war, to Rear Admiral and to Grand Admiral. Now the German leaders who have always placed too much faith in submarines to their undoing, have a submarine commander for their supreme leader.

Moscow-Berlin Linked By Red Star Phone

MOSCOW, May 1 (UP)—The first telephone communication between Moscow and Berlin was established by the newspaper Red Star today.

A correspondent of the Soviet Army newspaper put through the first call to Col. Gen. Berzarin, Soviet commander of the Nazi capital, who said:

"Our troops are successfully capturing new streets in the central sector of Berlin. The Nazis are resisting desperately, but we keep on advancing."

Hodges Is Guest Of Soviet Officer

SHAFF, May 1—General Courtney Hodges, U. S. 1st Army Commander, was a dinner guest yesterday of Col. Gen. Alexander S. Jadov, Commander of the Russian 5th Guards, the United Press reported today.

General Hodges' army made the first contact with the Russians last week near Torgau.

The United Press said General Hodges attended the dinner on Russian-held territory. He gave the Russian commander the flag the 1st Army has carried since D-day. General Jadov gave Hodges a plaque which had been awarded the Russian unit for its part in the defenses of Stalin-grad.

8th Army Meets With Tito's Men

(Continued from page 1)

away from Trento, which is 90 miles south of Brenner Pass.

Troops of the 8th Army, meanwhile, were advancing rapidly around the shores of the Venetian Gulf. Last reports placed them 15 miles beyond the Pave River and about 50 miles from Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Army forces who were said to be advancing beyond the port of Trieste.

The amphibious task force of the 10th Mountain Division which crossed Lake Garda and seized Mussolini's villa at Gargnano, was commanded by Col. William O. Darby.

The 10th Mountain men found the villa extremely well camouflaged in green. On searching the premises they discovered a number of important documents.

Local residents reported that Il Duce had taken a powder from Gargnano on April 25.

On the east shore of Lake Garda at the town of Alcesine, units of the 10th Mountain seized the forward headquarters of the Luftwaffe, an estate belonging to Ernest Stadelman, an artist whose work was exhibited in New York before the war. Stadelman, now a Luftwaffe captain had fled.

The last German meal served in the elegant headquarters included roast beef, according to a menu on the wall, but the chef in another notice announced that because of lack of kitchen help, he could no longer fill individual orders.

While Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenden, commander of IV Corps, was making a formal entry into Milan with a selected task force including elements of virtually all units under his command his troops were pushing on past the city and establishing themselves along the Ticino River, which connects Lake Maggiore and the Po River.

The Ticino forms an important barrier to possible withdrawal of enemy troops from Italy.

Meanwhile, other troops of the 5th and 8th Armies continued to ferret out enemy troops squeezed into remaining pockets south of the Po. Only in a few sectors did the Germans continue to resist and most isolated units were surrendering in groups.

Things Looking Up, Churchill Concedes

LONDON, May 1—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, answering a question asked him in the House of Commons today by Arthur Greenwood, Labor member, stirred laughter by saying:

"I have no special statement to make about the war position in Europe, except that it is definitely more satisfactory than it was at this time five years ago."

Churchill added: "Should information of importance reach this Government during the four days of our sitting this week, as it might do, I will ask the speaker's permission to ask the indulgence of the House to interrupt business and make a brief announcement—but that would occur only if information of exceptional importance reached us."

The Prime Minister said a number of arrangements had been made for V-day celebrations and would be made public in a circular which he said was to be issued last night. He added that this was only making reasonable preparations to prevent inconvenience and giving general guidance to local authorities as well as a set of proceedings which would be regarded as not undesirable.

Conference Admits Argentina, Despite Molotov's Protest

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1—The request of the Soviet Union that action on a motion to admit Argentina to the World Security Conference be delayed, to give Russia time to "study" the problem, was voted down yesterday by the plenary session in a 28-7 division, after the U. S. Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., pleaded with the delegates "to reach a decision now."

After the request for delay was defeated the plenary session then voted, 31-4, to invite Argentina.

In the vote on delaying action, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Belgium, New Zealand, Greece and Iran supported the Russian position; 13 nations, including the Union of South Africa and France, abstained from voting, according to Army News Service.

On the vote to invite Argentina, "no" votes came from Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Iran, with Belgium joining the 11 nations that abstained from voting.

ASKED DELAY

Russia's representative, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, had made a fervent appeal for delay at the session, described by Reuter's as charged with "extraordinary emotion."

Declaring that his country wanted time to determine whether recent changes in Argentina's policy had brought that nation into line with United Nations policy Mr. Molotov quoted statements by the late President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, noting that the two had frequently and strenuously attacked the Argentine Government as a center of Fascist activity.

"I consider these statements to be authoritative," Mr. Molotov declared.

"But they were made several months ago," he continued, "and perhaps the situation has changed, certain representatives of Latin American countries here at this conference feel that the situation in Argentina has changed for the better—but I should like the other delegations at this conference to be given time to study the situation, and to determine for themselves that it has changed."

CONTRAST

Declaring that Poland had fought bravely in the war at a time when Argentina was aiding the enemy, the Russian Foreign Commissar, according to ANS, said he wondered "why we should forget the sins committed by Argentina and, on the other hand, forget the services rendered by Poland to our common cause."

He answered objections based on the charge that the Warsaw Government is not yet fully independent by noting that two nations, at least, India and the Philippines, were at the conference here, although neither is, he said fully independent.

"Russia did not object to their being invited, he added, 'nor to the invitation of other nations with which Russia does not maintain diplomatic relations. Up to now,' he said, as quoted by ANS, 'all invitations to this conference have been acceptable to all of the four sponsoring powers. This we consider to be a very good rule, and we should not like to depart from it.'"

EXCITING

Immediately after the final vote, which Reuter's described as an "open defeat for Molotov" and an "exciting climax," Mr. Molotov left the session.

The plenary session already had voted unanimous approval of a Steering Committee recommendation that the Ukrainian and White Russian Socialist Soviet Republics be admitted, with one vote each.

A plan for international trusteeships of territory seized from the enemy—a substitute for the old mandates of the League of Nations system, has been presented by the U. S. to one of the sub-committee meetings. United Press said. The plan was understood by UP to be one that would enable the U. S. to maintain complete control over former Japanese air and naval bases.

Prisoner Toll

WASHINGTON, May 1—Allied Armies took 2,625,329 prisoners in western Europe between D-day last June 6 and April 25, the War Department announced today.

Of the total, 500,000 were taken during the last seven weeks. More than 317,000 were taken from the Ruhr pocket.